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DAILY, per Month. BUNDAY, per Year BAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

Pants-Klouque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

### The Reaction of a Nasty Trick.

For several days the letter procured from Mr. Hodgson by Rear Admiral Schley served the purpose which the Rear Admiral intended it to serve.

It was accepted for what it seemed to be on its face, namely, a denial that the reported dialogue ever occurred, and conclusive proof, therefore, that THE SUN had persistently uttered a fabrication.

The letter would have continued to serve the Rear Admiral's purpose indefinitely if Lieutenant-Commander Hongson had not been an honest man.

Believing that he was an honest man, and knowing the whole truth about the manner in which the letter was procured, THE SUN has been able to stand with reasonable equanimity such remarks on the part of its fairminded contemporaries as were based on a natural, if mistaken, supposition that the letter closed the case.

The effect of the revelation of Rear Admirai Schley's personal methods, not less than the complete overturning of the evidence supposed to disprove the colloquy, is now becoming very apparent in the columns of the American press; and it is with gratification that we reprint this morning some lliustrations of the same.

### Some City Employees Organize.

A preliminary organization of city employees was formed at the Brooklyn City Hall on Thursday, with officers, by-laws and a schedule of dues. It was designed, later on, to include, generally, minor municipal employees in New York's service. The ostensible purposes of this organization are to secure better treatment for city servants, to compel the enforcement of laws made for their protection, and acquiescence in regulations devised for their retention in office during good behavior. their promotion, if deserving, the increase of pay and, in some cases, the pensioning of employees of long service. The new organization, amiable as may seem to be some of its objects, may lead, later on, to serious difficulties.

Much has been done by the Legislature, by the Constitutional Convention of 1894, the courts and by local officials toward making secure the tenure of municipal officlais. But their title to employment is not inherent in themselves, but proceeds from the public employing them. In the Police Department the evils of a secret and separate organization of this sort have been revealed, and it would be a matter of injustice to the public service and to the public if allegiance to an organization not recoghized by law is to be permitted to outweigh ubligations to duty.

This is not an opportune time for the agitation of the question of pensions for municipal officeholders or for additional

# Great Britain and China.

divide the world on the Chinese question. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs days ago that it had neither abandoned the open door nor adopted a sphere of influence; and, in a sense, this is true. So far no market has been closed to British or American goods. On the contrary, the tumult of the last two years has opened new markets and allowed trade to go where it never went before. In spite of the decrease in opium and the unsettled condition of the Celestial Empire, the imports for 1898 show an increase of about \$5,000,000 over the returns of the preceding year. Looking merely at the statistics of the matter, Mr. BRODRICK could easily maintain that the policy or lack of policy of the Government has borne good fruit. Nevertheless, it is obvious that British Ministers speak less confidently now of maintaining an open door than they did when Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH threatened war upon any power that should attempt to close it. Lord CHARLES BERES-PORD said that he went to China with all England insisting on "equality of opportunity," and returned to find all England bushed with "spheres of influence." Lord CHARLES has his own telling way of putting things, but there is a good deal of truth in what he says. It is a fact that the British Government, if it has not forsaken the policy of an open door, has at least gone some way toward countenancing the policy of spheres of influence. It has marked the provinces bordering on the Yangtso and practically announced that it will not allow them to fall into the hands of another nower. Its recent arrangement with Russia, whatever may be its worth, is a move in the same direction. It virtually binds the British Government not to seek railroad or mining concessions in Manchuria and lays a similar embargo upon Russian enterprise in Central China. Moreover, England is taking steps to make her control of the Yangtse an assured reality, pointed with gunboats and river police. It was this last development of British

policy that Mr. BRODRICK dwell upon with especiai emphasis. As Lord Charles Beres-FORD has proved in his admirable book the great need of merchants trading with China is security security against pirates, internal rebellions, undue taxation and the helpiessness or animosity of provincial Viceroys. This security the British Government has set itself to obtain by a system of low the gorges by light-draught vessels for the protection of British commerce. The interior of China laever to be opened; but it the negative attitude of the open door polley. It is much more likely to be the beginning of an intervention that will not cease till the Yangtse Valley becomes as much a British possession as Egypt.

It is clear that even after these many months of agitation we are still only on the threshold of the Chinese difficulty. The real crisis is still to come, and whatever be

its present attitude of official unconcern. Excepting Great Britain, we have a larger commercial interest at stake than any other country. Our trade with China is growing at a speed that must in time threaten even England's ascenkeep pace with the enormous expansion of our industries, foreign markets are becoming more and more a matter of vital importance to our merchants, and it is a national duty to see that we are placed at no disadvantage in pushing our commerce in the great field for competition just opening in the Far East.

We have treaties that secure to us fair and equal opportunities, and those treatles must be preserved. Every incident in the struggle for China should come home to us as much as it does to the people of England, whose interests are on all fours with our own; for if, through negligence or indifference, we lose our present commanding position and the possibilities contained in it, there is hardly a manufacturer in the country but will be the poorer for it.

### The Cavite Campaign.

The capture of Perez Dasmariñas proved to be the end of Gen. WHEATON'S southward advance in Cavite province. The wagon road that leads to that place from Imus continues on to Silang, which is not very far from Laguna de Taal. Had the enemy retreated on this road Gen. WHEATON might perhaps have been tempted to follow him as far as Silang, not for any strategic value that place would have had, but because he would have found a practicable highway for pursuing the enemy so as to strike another blow at him. But a reconnoissance beyond Perez Dasmariñas gave the impression that the enemy had not trusted to a retreat southward on the wagon road, but had turned off due westward two or three miles to Buenavista. To follow him thither would have required the crossing of several rivers, and perhaps a plunging through rice swamps; and since Buenavista was not of the slightest intrinsic consequence to us. Gen. WHEATON drew back to Imus.

It turned out that this was the best pos sible course to adopt; for it was soon re ported that the enemy, instead of returnng to Perez Dasmariñas and following us north on the wagon road to Imus, had taken a parallel course northward from Buenavista to San Francisco de Malabon. This last is about four miles due west of Imus, so that the enemy might have had a chance to get upon our line of communication had Gen. WHEATON remained at Perez Dasmarifias. Practically, however, there was little danger of this, and in any event our troops would have been only too glad to find the enemy trying to block their march on a practicable highway.

Thus far, then, the campaign in Cavite province may be summed up as a successful effort to break up a concentration of insurgent forces which, during our campaign far north of Manile, had ventured close to the southern outposts of the capital and occupied a threatening position. After clearing the country around Morong Peninsula, which projects into the northern part of Laguna de Bay, east of Manila, LAWTON turned southward along the isthmus between the latter and Manila Bay. The enemy was driven back from Parasaque and Las Piñas, the Zapote River was crossed and its strong line of defences captured, Bacoor, on the shore occupied, then Imus, and finally Perez Dasmariñas.

In these operations the army of Pio DEL PILAR has been driven back many miles, with many killed, wounded and prisoners, besides the loss of some military material. A strong defensive line has been turned. and a severe blow has thereby been inflicted on the morale of the enemy, who The British Government is still halting between the two policies that threaten to had regarded Cavite province, AGUINALDO'S own home, as one of their best fighting

grounds. All this has season, usually regarded as putting an embargo on military operations; it has been done, too, while we were on the point of sending back the volunteers. Of course, the enemy may be expected to keep as near our lines as he dares. That suits AGUINALDO'S purpose, because by such bravado he can better keep up the spirits of his followers, although his boldness is followed invariably by his being driven into retreat when we advance on him. But it also suits our purpose, because it gives us a chance, from time to time, to strike the enemy a hard blow. With the jungles, the overflowed rice fields and the quagmires to protect him now, we might have trouble to get at him, unless he ventured near the towns we

It remains true now, on a small scale, in the Philippines, as it was in the civil war on a great scale, that "the true objective is the enemy's armies." With nothing of strategic value for us in Cavite province beyond Imus, we need not be sorry to find the enemy venturing back somewhat, so as to give us a chance to beat him again; but the losses already inflicted upon him make him no longer a possible menace to Manila on the south.

# The Newfoundland Fisheries Question.

The Government of Newfoundland has appealed by cable to the imperial authorities for vigorous action to maintain the rights of the colony against the encroachments of the French fishermen on the west coast of the island. The long-pending trouble has again assumed a more acute phase and the difficulty of reconciling the conflicting claims and interests becomes very great. A brief statement of the nature and present aspect of the dispute will make it easier to follow the news de-

When the French in 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, surrendered to the British most of their claims to Newfoundland they reserved the right to catch and dry fish along the west and a part of the north coasts. They have since advanced no territorial claims, but have insisted upon their right to establish fishing and drying stations at any convenient point on the west shore and on the north coast as far east as Cape St. John, that is to say, on what is commonly known as the French or treaty shore. gunboat gendarmerie. The Yangtse is to The Newfoundlanders have dealed the right be patrolled regularly both above and be- of the French to monopolize the whole or any part of the coast or to establish themselves wherever they pleased. The quesstep we believe to be quite essential if the tion at issue thus relates to the extent of the privileges granted to France under the is hard to see how it can be reconciled with | treaty of Utrecht and later treaties. The exasperation of the colonists keeps pace with the growth of the French industry, which has nearly doubled in the past twelve years and now employs about 11,000 men.

France offered, in 1885, to surrender all right to establish stations along the southwest coast of the island from Cape Ray to Cape St. George, about seventy-five miles, in exchange for certain territories in the its outcome, no country can afford to re- Pacific. The colonists would not listen to

main indifferent to it. Least of all can the proposal. They wanted either the enthe United States afford to maintain tire withdrawal of the French or their definite restriction to a small number of drying stations. They said the French proposition would leave their fishermen at liberty practically to monopolize the shores of the Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay and others of the best centres of the herring industry, dancy. With a home market that cannot and that if the French retained their alleged rights on parts of the coast that were rich in mineral wealth these mines would remain unworked, just as the entire west coast was still undeveloped, simply because the French were there.

The friction between the conflicting in terests is incessant. The Frenchare establishing stations along the southwest coast where the Newfoundlanders have many lobster factories; scarcely a Frenchman lands without a protest from the colonists. The French assert that the Newfoundlanders, aided and abetted by British men-of war, are continually trying to prevent them from exercising their rights. They, therefore, assert themselves the more strenuously, and where they see an English station they are likely to put up a French establishment; so all along the coast there are French stations, unrecognized by any British authority, confronting the English fishing establishments. The Newfoundlanders feel all the more aggrieved because their fisheries, which are their mainstay, are almost wholly confined to their coasts and Labrador, while the Americans and French

nearly monopolize the Grand Banks. This unpleasant state of affairs was be queathed from former generations, and it is high time to relieve a situation that is certainly detrimental to Newfoundland and most unsatisfactory to all concerned.

## One Will Do for All.

What we here address to the Philadelphia Times applies to almost all contemporaries which, as partisans of Admiral Schley, have recently villfled THE SUN.

On June 15, after Admiral SCHLEY had caused to be published from Lieutenant-'ommander Hoposon's communications to himself the part that seemed to prove THE SUN guilty of falsification, the Times, regarding the question as closed by the Hodgson statement which SCHLEY put forward demanded that THE SUN "confess the fals! y of the infamous scandal." "Lieutenantommander Hoposon has clinched the lie. Will THE SUN tell the truth?" said our conemporary.

Like various other members of what we will call the "Schley conspiracy of newspapers," which, against evidence plain as he alphabet, have persistently maintained hat the charges of incompetency and insubordination standing against SCHLEY in the name of the Navy Department were trumped up," accusing Secretary Lond of official persecution and Sampson of an act of positive dishonesty, the Times brought against THE SUN the gross charge of fabrieating the Schley-Hodgson colloquy.

The final proof that it was no fabrication or, to quote Hongson, that it was "sub stantially correct," and that SCHLEY in suppressing the vital half of the Hodgeon correspondence deliberately sought to make the public believe an untruth in his own favor, was printed in the newspapers of

June 20. Yet all that the Philadelphia Times has done since Schley was so proven guilty and THE SUN so justified in its statement concerning him, has been to publish an article on "the gadflies which have been buzzing around SCHLEY ever since the bat-

tle of Santiago." The editor of the Philadelphia Times is Col. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE. Is Col. McClure, a conspicuous one of the band that have openly wronged THE SUN, to let the matter rest there?

# The New Park Board.

By the Greater New York charter it was provided, against the advice of various experts, that the three Commissioners in the Park Board should practically form three that the board meetings through which the public used to become informed of schemes considered by the Commission came to an end. Any job can now be put through without a chance for public protest. The Landscape Architect, designed by the charter to be a check upon ignorance and vandalism, has been so selected as to be a perfect nullity in the way of resisting improper acts demanded of him by his superiors.

A few weeks ago Commissioner Moebus, a law unto himself in his own particular territory, put up a merry-go-round in the hemlock grove in Bronz Park, and recently Commissioner Clausen, the President of the Board, has introduced a railroad into the Central Park.

Whether these gentlemen, the creations of Mr. RICHARD CROKER, have faithfully adopted their master's policy of making all

fiable foundation is the attitude taken by the Assembly in the matter of appropriations.

The subloined remarks from the Newburg Register of Thursday derive additional interest from the circumstance that the editor of that Democratic journal is a close friend of the Hon. DAVID B. HILL:

"An Omaha newspaper publishes an appeal for unds for the use of the Democratic National Committee in 1900. If the National Democratic Conven-tion readopts the platform of 1896 the committee will not have occasion to use a single dollar. Not only that, but it will also relieve the Republican party of the necessity of expending a cent. The Omaha paper in question might better use its spare energy in trying to influence those in control of the Democratic organization to adopt a platform which will attract Democrats to its support, instead of being a bid for questionable Populistic assistance. Less Populism and more Democracy three years ago would have been of benefit to both party and coun-

No sensible Democrat will contribute a penny to the National Committee unless the party platform

is stripped of the planks of Populism. This illustrates the widening breach between the Democrats who want BEYAN nominated again and those who don't. The flaw in the warning and prophecy is the assumption that only the non-Bryan Democrats possess any money to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund of next year.

The Boston bank which runs its paying telier's window on the grab-bag principle, and when robbed proceeds to count its remaining money instead of chasing the thief, is a singular institution. It hardly deserved the luck it had at this end of the line; yet Providence does manage to look out for children and fools.

## MR. PISISTRATUS PIFCAFILLY'S

He Awakes to Find Himself Famous and Is

Exceedingly Good Natured About It. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it i custom with THE SUN to publish the names of citizens of the United States without their consent? The liberty you took a few days ago in the printing of my name has precipitated upon me an avalanche of unsolicited correspondence. fraught with various lengths, breadths and thicknesses of wit, in prose and verse.

I am not ashamed of my name, nor am I ashamed of THE SUN as a medium for its publication; but you would have spared me the necessity of hiring an extra clerk if you had omitted it. The name is a bit queer, and it is now obvious to me that it has stricken many of your readers so, for since its mention in THE SUN I have received no less than ninetysix communications from all points of the country, containing references to it and polite as well as impolite requests for a complete history of my ancestral achievements.

Two of the letters came from Munfordville, Kr.: one from Oshkosh, Wis.; seven from Chicago, three from Peoria, two from Podunk, and among the four I got this morning was one from a young woman of Kalamazoo. My neighbors in the quiet district of my home, I fancy, already are suspicious that I am operating a lottery scheme, or organizing an operabouffe company, if the numerous visits of the postman are a criterion.

Six of the letters I have received came un-

stamped, and I have been obliged to pay the postage. One fellow in Chicago had sense nough ito inclose a stamp for reply, though he failed to put a stamp on the envelope of his letter to me. The expense of the postage alone is sufficient justification for action against you for the unauthorized publication, but it is by no means the feature of the fame you have sud-denly thrust upon me that has the deepest con-cern to me. For instance, the young Kalamazoo woman writes as follows:

woman writes as follows:
Your mane is so funny that I write to ask you if
you will seriously object if I christen my per bantam
rooster that mane. I have been looking for a really
persilar name, and yours is so awfully odd that I
would prefer it to any I have heard. If you refuse,
I will give the rooster the name anyhow.

Then, again, a man who writes on New York Custom House letterheads simultaneously startles and wounds me with this information: DEAN SIM-Noticing your name in The Sux last Monday week, I write to notify you that I have heard your name before, as I have a biliyeast at my home in Harlem that I christened "Pisistiatus Pircatilty" two years are two years ago

Then he proceeds to explain how he got the name, and edifies me with an extensive tracing of its origin to the glorious fields of Sparta. A facetious bard of Wilmington. Del., sends me this jingle:

I have heard of Mr. Lily, I have heard of Mr. Filley, I have heard of Mr. Willey, Who makes me very illy. I have heard of Mr. Tilley, And also Mr. Gills: And also Mr. Gilly: But your queer name, My deargood sir, Has knocked me almost silly.

Do you wonder that I felt some pangs of em-

Do you wonder that I felt some names of embarrassment?

I have much respect for The Sun, but I distinctly object to being immortalized, if I am to be embarrassed further in such fashion as I have explained; though I confess I have discovered some elements of real humor in the whole business.

By the publication of the above, you will oblige me and at the same time give me an opportunity to thank all of my correspondents for their deep interest in me, as well as, perhaps, serving to prompt others to save their time and money, if they have any intention of writing me. I make this request because I have not the time to reply personally to all the communications. Pisistratus Pipcapilly.

South Boston, June 22.

# The Southern Need of Negro Labor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Your editorial of June 21, on "The Great Advantage of the South." commends itself to the thinking people of the nation. The view of Tuy Suy and of Dixie as to this matter should be a guidepost for all those who have an interest in the moral, physical and intellectual development of the white and black people of the Southland Commissions. The first result of this was | There is no other practical view to take of the matter.

When THE SUN says that "the prime factor negro race." It takes into due consideration the near and remote conditions. The negro race certainly was the "prime factor" in making Southern-raised cotton "king" in its day. Then the South was agricultural and the North manufacturing. Now, when the South is being developed like the North by the establishment of manufacturing industries, she naturally uses the material and labor at her doors. This was the burden of Booker Wash-Ington's Atlanta Exposition speech. down your buckets." Northern capital, which has been invested in the iron industries of Birmingham, Ala., is now putting up cotton mills, car shops, &c., to turn out products which compete with the North, and it is having and will have a beneficent effect upon both the Southern negro and the white man.

The two races are therefore interdepenof Mr. Richard Croker, have faithfully adopted their master's policy of making all the money out of their political influence that they can, and have provided for a personal share in the profits of the enterprises licensed by them, is not known. But whether they have or not, their power to exercise official authority secretly is a very unfortunate fact.

The Park Board as now organized and officered is well denoted by a friendly comment upon Commissioner Morros which we find in the Tammany Times. "Busy as he is with a great responsibility resting upon him," says our contemborary, "he somehow finds time to see all of his constituents who call upon him. They usually get whatever they are seeking."

Haveneyen's statement that the tariff is the mother of trusts has stirred the country—Rechette Town.

Yes, it has stirred the country with wonder that a business man of such large commercial interests and such repute for superior intelligence and knowledge should talk such highly refined rot.

The fact that Comptroller Coler has been compelled to apply to the Corporation Counsel for help in inducing the Assembly to formally issue the bonds required to pay for lands already legally condemned in the Croton watershed for the protection of the city's water supply, shows how arbitrary and without justifiable foundation is the attitude taken by the Assembly in the matter of appropriations. dent. The cheap colored labor of the South finds ready employment on the rice and cot-

# If You See It in The Sun That's the Exact

Size of the Strawberry. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It may please yo know my father, reading of the marvellous weight and size of the Washington strawberries, remarked:
"I would not have believed that if published in any paper but my Sun." PANNIE M. MOORE. CIRCLEVILLE, O., June 20.

# The Klondike in Central Park.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: The railroad ected in Central Park, between 106th street and 10th street, should not be considered as a nevelty for the children, but a Klondske for the owners The outrage of charging five cents for a trip of three minutes has become the talk of the mothers and a disgrace to the Park. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon tickets for a ride were sold with the condition to come next day, as thousands were in waiting line.

Why not telegraph Croker to cancel his races abroad and come to New York to take control of the new Klondike at a one cent fare? He could make a million this access.

## THE REVELATION OF SCHLEY.

Comments of Fair-Minded Newspapers Who Begin to Understand the Case.

From the Milwauker Sentinel of June 21 Our apologies are due to THE NEW YORK SUN Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson's official account of the difference of opinion between himself and Admiral Schley, touching the outward turn of the Brooklyn, is substantially a justification of THE SUN'S assertion. The main points in this assertion were that Hodgson said he had called Admiral Schley's attention to the nearness of the Texas, and to the danger to her of such a turn as was actually made; and, secondly, that Hodgson implied that it was Admiral Schley who was directing the Brooklyn's course. At both these points Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson's statement supports THE SUN. All he denies is that he and Admiral Schley said precisely what THE SUN published as their words. And this denial is comparatively unimportant. It has no bearing whatever upon the questions really in issue. Hodgson did say about what THE SUN made him say.

From the Boston Herald of June !! The last episode in the so-called Schley controversy is one which, we regret to say, reflects adversely upon that Admiral In fact, the incident is one which brings Admiral Schley under charge looked upon among gentlemen as in the highest degree discreditable; that is, the charge of dishonesty. A statement was printed in one of the New York papers purporting to be the reproduction of a conversation that took place between Admiral Schley and Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson, at a critical stage in the naval battle off Santiago. The dialogue made it appear that Admiral Schley wished to have his vessel, the Brooklyn taken further out of range of the Spanish warships, even though by so doing he ran the risk of coming into collision with another ship of his own fleet. Admiral Schley procured from Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson a denial of the accuracy of this conversation, which made it appear that the conversation never occurred, and that the entire incident of his giving orders to have the course of the Brooklyn changed to take her into a less exposed position was a fiction of the imagination.

But the official inquiry now made establishes the fact that this incident did occur; that the conversation first reported was in substance correct, and that at the time, although he may now regret it. Admiral Schley was not destroys of coming within close range of the Spanish

warships The deceptive use made by Admiral Schley of Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson's letter is something which is usually characterized in business life as sharp practice, but it is commonly supposed that practice of this kind is not permitted in the army and navy, but that, on the other hand, a high ethical code is insisted upon as essential to the morale of the service.

Under such a construction of official propriety it seems to us that Admiral Schley has damaged himself in an irretrievable manner.

Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson, who was navigator of the Brooklyn and stood near Admiral Schley during the battle, has several times made the statement that the turn of the Brooklyn away from the Spanish ships was made upon the Admiral's order, and that when he remonstrated that the turn would endanger collision with the Texas the Admiral said that she must look out for herself. Hodgson, who was prevailed upon by Schley to write a denial of a version of this conversation, which was published in THE SUN, now states to Capt 'hadwick that the conversation occurred in effect as stated.

Admiral Schley denies that any such conversation occurred. An issue of veracity is thus raised between Schley and Hodgson, and as the former's naval fame will be largely influenced by the way this issue is decided in the public mind, it is incumbent upon Rear Admiral Schley to demand a court of inquiry, which shall forever settle whether or not the Brooklyn's retreat-for that is what her turn really amounted to-was in pursuance of his orders or of some other person's. It is needless to say that Schley would go into such a court of inquiry with every change against him, for the turn is admitted by everybody on the Brooklyn, and the whole fleet saw it, and it could no have been made without Schley's tacit consent

Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson is an officer of very great ability and of that bluff, brusque manner which is not often associated with deliberate falsehood. When he says that Schley ordered the turn, most people who are acquainted with the two men will be disposed to

ent the statement as final From the Buffalo Expres The honorable course for Schley would clearly have been to have turned THE NEW

Your Sun's accusation and Hodgson's original letter over to the Navy Department, with his personal denial of their correctness, and demanded a court of inquiry. From the Buffalo Commercial of June 21 It is astonishing that Schley did not call for a court of inquiry long ago. There is reason

for believing, however, that he will avoid go

ing before one as long as possible, and prefer a

trial by newspapers. From the Buffalo Express. If it is true that Admiral Schley turned the Brooklyn to the right, running the risk of colliding with the Texas, because he feared to get nearer to the Spanish fleet, and later explained his manquere as undertaken to prevent blank eting the fire of other American ships, his honor as an officer is doubly impugned.

From the Savannah Press. Lieut. Hodgson admits the substance of the onversation.

From the Milwaukee Daily News This ends the controversy as to the substanial correctness of THE SUN'S report.

From the Topeka Daily Capital. Admiral Schley's deliberate explanation to the Senate that he made the famous backward loop to avoid blanketing the fire of the American ships, and that he actually attributed the success of the battle to that movement, is not only ridiculous on its face, but is contradicted by Hodgson's testimony of the colloquy be-

tween Schley and himself. That the Brooklyn

and Texas did not collide with disastrous re-

aults to both was certainly no fault of Schley's The Star-Eyed Goddess Smiling Toward Protection.

From the Louisville Courser-Journal Louisville's only cotton mill declared last week the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 percent, and an extra dividend of 1 percent. This enterprise has made 6 per cent through bad years, and a good deal more during good ones; has greatly improved and enlarged its plantout of its earnings, and is in a better condition to make money now than ever. Only 10 percent of the cotton grown in the South is worked up in the United States, the remainder being sent abroad to support the laborers and enrich the manufacturers of Europe.

To the Epiton of The Sux-Sir: In answer to the etter of Mary Ann Cunningham in THE SUN IC questing information as to John Dunn of Zululand, who, she says, is her brother, permit me to say that I recall the account of Dunn's rather remarkable ca-reer printed in The Sus. The lady's statement that John Dunn was in Brooklyn in 1866 leads me to think that possibly the man she is seeking is another person of that name. I have seen a number of sketches of the life of John Dunn of Zululand, but

sketches of the life of John Dunn of Zululand, but have not heard it intimated before that he ever visited America.

The Scotchman John Dunn went to Zululand many years before it became a British possession, married Zulu women after the manner of the native present as a very large family, accumulated thousands, reared a very large family, accumulated thousands of cattle and a great extent of land, and at the time of the Zulu war no one scrept the King war powerful and well to do as this shrewd foreigner. In powerful and well to do as this shrewd foreigner. In the war with betowayo he sided with his countrymen, and many South Africans will recall the british of the fallen King when he said in his prison. John Dunn came to me with empty hands and I gave him food and warmed him at my fire. Heatened on my bountyland then turned upon me like a viper. After the war John Dunn was of multipland then turned upon me like a viper. After the war John Dunn was of multi- authority over the conquered territory. If he is still whele is an old man, but few South African pioners have been better known, and if your correspondent wants later information about this particular Beotchman there is little doubt that any newspaper in Cape Colony of Matal would be able to supply it.

Prices for Farm Products Lower Than

Formerly and Wages of Labor Higher. WASHINGTON, June 23.-Richman Coles of Woodstown, N. J., a farmer and dairyman, ap peared before the Industrial Commission this | Ordnance has revoked the contract awarded morning and gave testimony concerning farming conditions in his State. He said that general agricultural conditions were not as good as formerly. The prices to be obtained for farm products are lower and the wages of labor are higher. The cultivation of cereals is not as profitable as in years past, owing to the competition of the Western grain growing States. The truck farmer has suffered from the competition of the Southern States, and within recent years the dairymen have been forced to compete in the Philadelphia market with those in more distant sections of the country. Milk is shipped into Philadelphia from a distance of 200 miles at a cost for transportation of about the same as is charged for earrying it 25 miles.

The witness thought the only remedy left to the farmer is a careful study of cheapening the cost of production. He also expressed the belief that a high tariff law on all products which can be grown in this country would remedy the situation. Mr. Coles believed that if high protective tariffs were placed on wool and other products which might be raised in New Jersey the farmers of the State would be much bene New Jersey is peculiarly adapted to sheep raising, he said, and should a high enough tariff be placed on sheep products, a prosperous industry could be built up. He also thought that fibrous plants could be grown with success.

thought that fibrous plants could be grown with success.

Mr. James B. Ketchum of New Jersey went on the stand at the afternoon session. He thought the amount of labor employed in New Jersey to-day is about the same as thirty or forty years ago, because of additional land being put under cultivation and more intensified farming. These causes had cuerated to employ as many men as were displaced by improved farm implements. Three-fourths of the farm labor they employ is engaged during the entire year. Mr. Ketchum said he was not an enthusiast on the subject of introducing instruction in agriculture in the public schools, as many of the children are in villages where they will not eventually engage in agriculture. hey will not eventually engage in agriculture in New Jersey, he said, the valuation of farm ands is placed higher than property in the cities for the purpose of taxation.

## SMOKELESS POWDER IN WAR.

War Department to Test Inventions Designed to Locate the Flash. WASHINGTON, June 23 .- An investigation is

being conducted by officers of the War Department with a view to the adoption of some incention by which it is hoped to locate the flash of smokeless powder in warfare. The department has been informed that Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden of the Western University of Pennsylvania has invented a telescope which lessens the effect of smokeless powder by makng it possible to locate the flash when the gun is discharged. This is not the only invention now before the department. Several days ago Mr. Alexander Guiterman wrote to the War Department suggesting the adoption of a specially constructed pair of spectacles, blue glass, by the use of which he thinks the wenter will be able to locate the flash of smokeless powder. It is scientific fact that the flash from lighted potash is much more perceptible when observed through blue glasses, and Mr. Guiter man's letter was referred by Acting Secretary Melklejohn to Col. Smart of the Medical De partment for investigation.

Col. Smart procured from the Bureau Ordnance a quantity of smokeless powder

Ordnance a quantity of smokeless powder taken from Mauser cartridges and conducted to-day several experiments at the Army Medical Museum to determine the vains of the bueglass idea. The investigation led to several important discoveries, which it is believed will be of value in the perfecting of an invention to be used in locating the powder flash. The principle of the discovery is that it is necessary to darken the reflection from the field itself to detect the faint light flash. The experiments with blue and colored glass proved very satisfactory in producing a dark field, but Col. Smart was unable to procure the proper material for a complete rest. He believes, however, that, with the proper kinds of glass used in connection with good field glasses, a dark light will enter the field glasses and enable the observer to detect the flash of white light in the foreground. It is proposed to continue the experiments until an invention is perfected, which it is hoped by the War Department will enable officers in the field to detect the flash from the enemy's guns.

# PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell Interprets the Navy Personnel Law.

WASHINGTON, June 23.-Secretary Long

recently submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury about twenty questions regarding the Navy Personnel act and asked for a legal opinion on each. The questions were turned announced his decisions to-day. Nearly all the questions arose in connection with the case of William T. Gray, a past assistant paymaster. In order to prevent the reduction of salaries of navy officers from what they have received for years, the bill was made to provide that officers of the line and medical and pay corps of the navy are to receive the same pay and allowances as officers of the same rank in the army, except where the present pay would be reduced, in which case the officers shall continue to receive pay under the

The Assistant Comptroller holds that the present pay" which the new law says must not be reduced is the pay which the officer was receiving on June 30, 1830, or when the change

receiving on June 30, 1850, or when the change in his place would otherwise take place, and for the purpose of comparing his pay under the old law and the new the officers allowances are not to be taken into consideration. Where his pay would be reduced under the new haw he will continue to receive pay under the old law, and in addition thereto he will be entitled to the allowances of an army officer of corresponding rank, but not to his allowances of commutations of rations while at sea.

The also holds that officers at sea are in the same situation as army officers serving with troops in the field, and are not entitled to commutation for quarters: that the officers whose pay is not to be reduced are those who may be in service June 30. 1850, or at the time the provisions of the law in their cases takes effect, and that naval officers under the new law, are not entitled to mounted pay, as in the case of certain mounted officers in the army.

Accounting officers will, latter June 30, change the manner of computing pay of officers and enlisted men in the navy to conform with the usage in the army. usage in the army.

# Charbon-the Sixth Plague of Egypt.

From the Memphis Evening Scimetar. Dr. Sidney L. Theard, Sanitary Officer of the New Orleans Board of Health, has made a study of charbon, the discase which has killed so many mules, horses and cattle in Louisians and southern Musissippi during the spring just past, and which still prevails there to an alarming extent. He has reached the conclusion that inoculation with the serum of an immunized suimal is an absolute safe-guard sgainst the disease. He also states that all parts of the bodies of animals that have died of charbon are actually poisonous, and says crema-tion of the bodies is imperative.

Great care must be exercised in handling animals suffering from the disease, as there are a number of

gives a minute description of it in the ninth book of his Metamorphoses.

In the majority of cases charbon is of miasmatic origin; that is, the spores of charbon exist in the soil. The transmission from soil to animal may occur by cutaneous inoculation, and in a few hours the germs have multiplied so rapidly as to throw the afflicted animal into a violent fever. It begins as a small dark red apot on which soon appears a pustule or vesicle. It alongha and apreads rapidly,

causing violent fever and speedy death.

The ravages of the discase in Louisiana especially have been very disastrone. Large plantations have been stripped of every horse and mule within a day or two, and the profits of years swept away, while small farmers have been ruined.

FARM CONDITIONS IN NEW JERSEY. CONTRACT FOR ORDNANCE REVOKED.

The Driggs Company Behindhand on a

WASHINGTON, June 23.-By direction of Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, the Bureau of several weeks ago to the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company for the construction of forty 0-pounder and forty 15pounder rapid-fire guns. It has been deter-mined to readvertise for bids for these guns. this action being taken because of the discovery by the department that the company

this action being taken because of the discovery by the department that the company mentioned is already behind time in the delivery of guns of a similar type under a contract awarded in April, 1898. At that time the Driggs company had a contract for eighty 15-pounders and twenty 6-pounders. Work was immediately begun at the company's factory in Derby, Conn., but it had not progressed far before a delay occurred, owing to the rigid specifications of the department calling for a certain composition of bronze in the gun carriages. It was impossible to procure this composition of bronze and have it give the requisite tensile strength.

It was only a few months ago that the Ordanace Bureau determined to change the specifications by warving those relating to the composition of bronze. Since then the work on the guns has progressed rapidly, and now twenty of the ti-pounders are nearly ready for delivery. Of the 15-pounders, thirty are nearly finished and one of them will have a final test of the direct with the Government, however, the Driggs Company will be compelled to pay the department a penalty of several hundred dollars a day until the completion of the order.

# ARMY WEDDING AT MANILA.

St. Louis Girl Takes the Long Journey to Marry Lieut. Whitworth. Washington, June 23.-Letters received by

army officers here from friends in St. Louis tell of the return from Manila of Mrs. Gilbert Smith, the wife of the Chief Quartermaster at the St. Louis depot, after having participated in the culmination of an army romance at Manila. The daughter of Col. and Mrs. Smith Manila. The daughter of Col. and Mrs. Smith was engaged to Second Lieut. Pegram Whitworth of the Eighteenth Infantry. Lieut. Whitworth received orders some time ago to join his regiment in the Philippines without delay, and the orders came so suddenly that no time was nermitted to arrange for the wedding, which would otherwise have taken place. After his arrival in Manila Lieut. Whitworth realized that he was likely to be there a long time, and as there was no telling when he would be able to get home the young officer made hold to ask Miss Smith to come out to Manila and marry him there. There were many difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of Lieut. Whitworth's desire, but Mrs. Smith overcame these by securing the necessary transportation from the War Department and taking her daughter all the way to Manila. New difficulties arose when they reached Hong Kong. for, in accordance with the objection of Major-Gen. Otis to having any more American women at Manila while the fighting was going on, all the women on the transports were landed there. "All the world loves a lover," and Gen. Otis was not different from the rest of mankind. After a little waiting the necessary permission for Mrs. Smith and her daughter to go to Manila from Hong Kong was secured. Lieut Whitworth was on hand to receive his bride, and the wedding occurred without delay. was engaged to Second Lieut, Pegram Whit-

# PRIVATE MAILING CARDS.

Their Use Extended So as to Include the Foreign Mail Service. WASHINGTON, June 23.-By the terms of an

order issued by the Postmaster-General to

day the regulations covering the use of "private mailing cards" in this country are extended so as to conform with those adopted by the Iuso as to conform with those adopted by the international Union for the foreign mail service. This is done in accordance with an
act of Congress approved May 19, 1838,
which provides, among other things, that
"it shall be lawful to transmit by mail, at
the postage rate of a cent aplece, payable by
stamps to be affixed by the sender, and under
such regulations as the Postmaster-tieneral
may prescribe, written messages on private
mailing cards, such eards to be sent openly in
the mail, to be no larger than the size fixed by
the convention of the Universal Postai Union,
and to be approximately of the same form,
quality and weight as the stamped postal card
now in general use in the United States."

Il Inder the new regulations, which are merely
a fuller statement of the law given, postal
cards are to be not larger than 55, inches long
and 4 's inches wide. The address may be either
written or printed on 'be face, or printed on a
gummed slip, not more than 's inch wide or
by 2's inches long, and plasted, and the address
of the sender, subject to similar restrictions,
may be gummed on the back. If printed for
general sale, an oblong space must be reserved
in the upper right-hand corner and marked
"For Stamp." When such design will not interfore with the address, printing or engraved
designs may be stamped on the face of the
card.

As these new cards are intended solely to ternational Union for the foreign mail ser-

card.

As these new cards are intended solely to give American merchants an advertising medium which has become popular abroad, the postal card now in general use will be issued as heretofore.

# BAY OF FUNDY PIRATES.

How They Looted the Wreck of the Allan Line Steamship Castillian.

QUEBEC, June 23.-A story of wreckage and piracy that comes from Digby, Nova Scotia, shows that the bold pirates of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, who are the terrors of shipping men whose vessels are cast away and lost upon the inhospitable shores of Labrador, Anticosti or Newfoundland, are not the only offenders of this kind resident in the Dominion. Several weeks ago the Allan line steamship Castillian was wreeked off the Nova Scotian coast. When it was evident that the vessel would prove a total loss, she was quickly surrounded by a fleet of fishing vessels hailing to Digby, whose crews took possession of whatever they could lay their hands on. Some of these craft reported at Yarmouth and turned over to the authorities the property they had saved and upon which they naturally claimed salvage. Some fishing vessels made a pretence of discharging the cargoes of merchandise saved from the wreck, and of reporting those that were duttable to the customs officials, but only landed a part of what they had saved, and others have not recorted at all. A number of Digby vessels, after fishing for the last two months in the Bay of Fundy, were boarded by the authorities the other day on their return home. It was then found that in addition to the merchandise they had landed at Yarmouth, they had concealed a good deal more, including salt pork, hams, cheese, life preservers and other ships' stores. None of the vessels has been seized as yet, but the affair is engaging the attention of the authorities at Ottawa.

Thief Caught by Chemical Preparation. whose vessels are east away and lost upon the

## Thief Caught by Chemical Preparation. From the London Post's Paris Letter

From the London Post's Paris Letter.

A rich American, residing in the St. George's quarter here, had been for some little time past the victim of systematic theirs. Banknotes and money not left under lock and key disappeared regularly. M. Cornette, the Commissary of Police, was informed of the robberies. He found it would be impossible to keep an effective watch on the bedroom where the thefts occurred, but he adopted a stratagem which turned out successfully. A small vial containing a mixture of pieric acid and fuschine was piaced in a metal case for holding goid, and a few Napoleons were placed on top. In order to get out the goid the metal case had to be held upside down, and then, of course, the chemical preparation would run out and stain the thief's hands a bright and indellible yellow. As soon as some of the gold was missed M. Cornette summoned all the servants to his presence. The valet's fingers betrayed when eaught yellow handed, he confessed, and was duly locked up. was duly locked up.

# The Enritest Bird.

Great care must be exercised in handling animals suffering from the disease, as there are a number of instances of human beings contracting it in that way. Only preserving a man died of the poison in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, and several etters similarly affired have been successfully treated there this reason.

Nor is the disease confined to the South. It has made its appearance near Chicago within the last two months, and report says it is prevalent among he cattle in parts of Lowa and Wisconsin and in central lilinois.

Charbon has been known under various names from the carliest ages, and one authority declares that it was the sixth plague sent upon Feyntase, punishment for the obstinacy of Pharaoh in holding the children of larcel in bondage after he had been commanded by God to let them go. It is described by Hemer in the first book of the lind, and Oyid gives a minute description of it in the night holding the children of larce in bondage after he had been commanded by God to let them go. It is described by Wind Couldn't Ston This Wetch.

### Wind Couldn't Stop This Watch. From the M. Paul Dispatch.

There is a singular but an absolutely true story of a watch which wont through the cyclone.

The timepiece, which has been under fire and is now a veteran, was an old one of strong build. When the storm struck, the owner, whose name is Bryant, lorger all about his vaiuables in the hustle for safety. The watch was in the drawer of a bureau. After the blow was over Mr. Bryant found homself almost without a scratch and went back to view the house. He found nothing but a landscape. He began to search about the ruins early the next morning, and here comes the funny but true part of it. In the bottom of an unbroken pickle jar were the works of the watch, ticking awaf, while the sliver case could not be found.